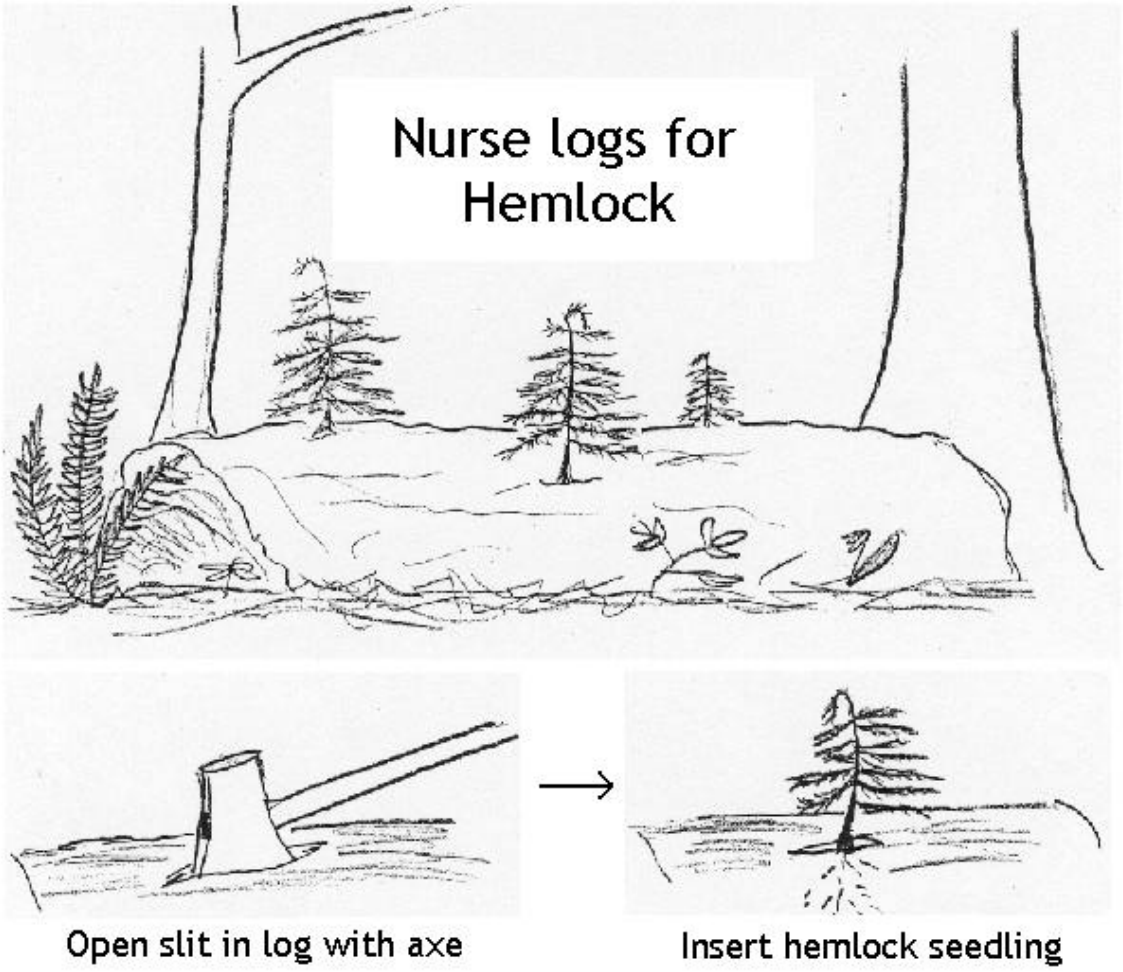
Table 16. Master Plant Palette - Discovery Park VMP - Forested Communities

Plant Species		Community Type			
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Trees					
Abies grandis	Grand fir			x	x
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone				x
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific dogwood			x	x
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon ash	x	x		
Picea sitchensis	Sitka spruce	x	x		
Pinus contorta	Shore pine				x
Populus trichocarpa	Black cottonwood	x	x		
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir			x	x
Rhamnus purshiana	Cascara		x	x	
Taxus brevifolia	Pacific yew		x	x	
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	x	x	x	
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock		x	x	
Shrubs					
Acer circinatum	Vine maple		x	x	
Amelanchier alnifolia	Saskatoon				x
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry				x
Berberis aquifolium	Tall Oregon grape				x
Berberis nervosa	Dwarf Oregon grape			x	x
Chimaphila umbellata	Prince's pine			x	x
Cornus stolonifera	Red-osier dogwood	x	x		
Corylus cornuta var californica	Western beaked hazel			x	x
Crataegus douglasii	Pacific crabapple		x	x	
Gaultheria shallon	Salal			x	x
Holodiscus discolor	Oceanspray			x	x
Linnea borealis	Twinflower		x	x	
Lonicera ciliosa	Trumpet honeysuckle			x	x
Lonicera involucrata	Black twinberry	x	x		
Malus fusca	Pacific crabapple	x	x		
Menziesia ferrruginea	Fool's huckleberry		x	x	
Oplopanax horridus	Devil's club	x	x		
Pachistima myrsinites	Oregon boxwood				x
Philadelphus lewisii	Mock-orange		x	x	
Physocarpus capitatus	Pacific ninebark	x	x		
Ribes bracteosum	Stink currant	x	x		
Ribes lacustre	Swamp gooseberry	x	x		
Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowering currant		x	x	

Table 16 (cont.). Master Plant Palette - Discovery Park VMP - Forested Communities

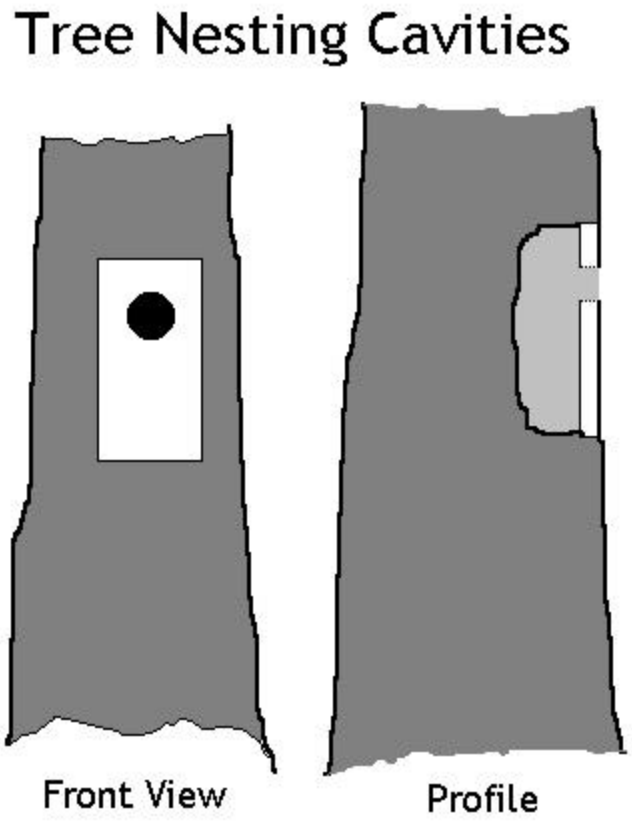
Plant Species		Community Type			
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Rosa gymnocarpa	Baldhip rose			x	x
Rosa nutkana	Nootka rose		x		
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry		x	x	
Rubus pedatus	Five-leaf bramble		x		
Salix sitchensis	Sitka willow	x	x		
Sambucus racemosa	Red elderberry		x	x	
Symphoricarpus albus	Snowberry			x	x
Vaccinium membranaceum	Thinleaf (Big) huckleberry			x	
Vaccinium alaskense	Alaska huckleberry		x	x	
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen huckleberry			x	
Vaccinium parvifolium	Red huckleberry			x	x
Herbs					
Achlys triphylla	Vanilla leaf			x	
Aquilegia formosa	Columbine		x	x	
Aruncus dioicus	Goat's beard		x	x	
Asarum caudatum	Wild ginger		x	x	
Boykinia elata	Slender boykinia	x	x		
Clintonia uniflora	Queen's cup bead lily			x	
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry dogwood			x	
Corydalis scoulerii	Scouler's corydalis	x	x		
Disporum hookeri	Hooker's fairy bells		x	x	
Lysichiton americanum	Skunk cabbage	x			
Maianthemum dilatatum	False lily-of-the-valley	x	x		
Osmorhiza chilensis	Sweet cicely			x	
Petasites frigidus var. palmatus	Sweet coltsfoot		x		
Smilacina racemosa	False Solomon's seal			x	
Smilacina stellata	Starry Solomon's seal		x	x	
Trientalis latifolia	Western starflower			x	x
Vancouveria hexandra	Inside-out flower		x	x	
Ferns					
Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair fern		x		
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady fern	x	x		
Blechnum spicant	Deer fern		x	x	
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Oak fern		x	x	
Polystichum munitum	Sword fern			x	x

Community Types: A – wet B – wet-mesic C – mesic D – dry-mesic



Nurse Logs for Western Hemlock

The natural tendency of western hemlock to "nurse" on old logs can be mimicked in the park. Locate moderately decayed logs. Use an axe to open a wedge or slit on the upper surface of the log. Carefully insert a western hemlock seedling into the wedge. Use your boot to seal the slit up around the seedling, and/or fill gaps around the seedling with humus.

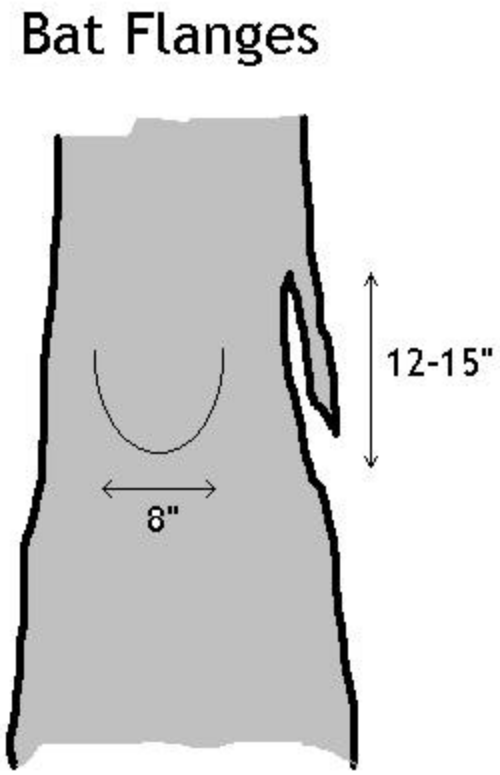


Tree Nesting Cavities

Tree nesting cavities can be cut into recent standing dead trees. They can also be cut into older standing dead trees so long as the bole retains sufficient structural integrity to cut the cavity safely.

A rectangular cavity is cut into the tree with a chainsaw or chisels. The cavity is covered with a 1" board, or a slice cut from another part of the tree. A hole is cut into the cover. The dimensions of the internal cavity are roughly 8"-10" high by 8" wide by 6"-8" deep, but can be varied. Hole diameter is 1.75"; this too can be vqaried depending on the target species.

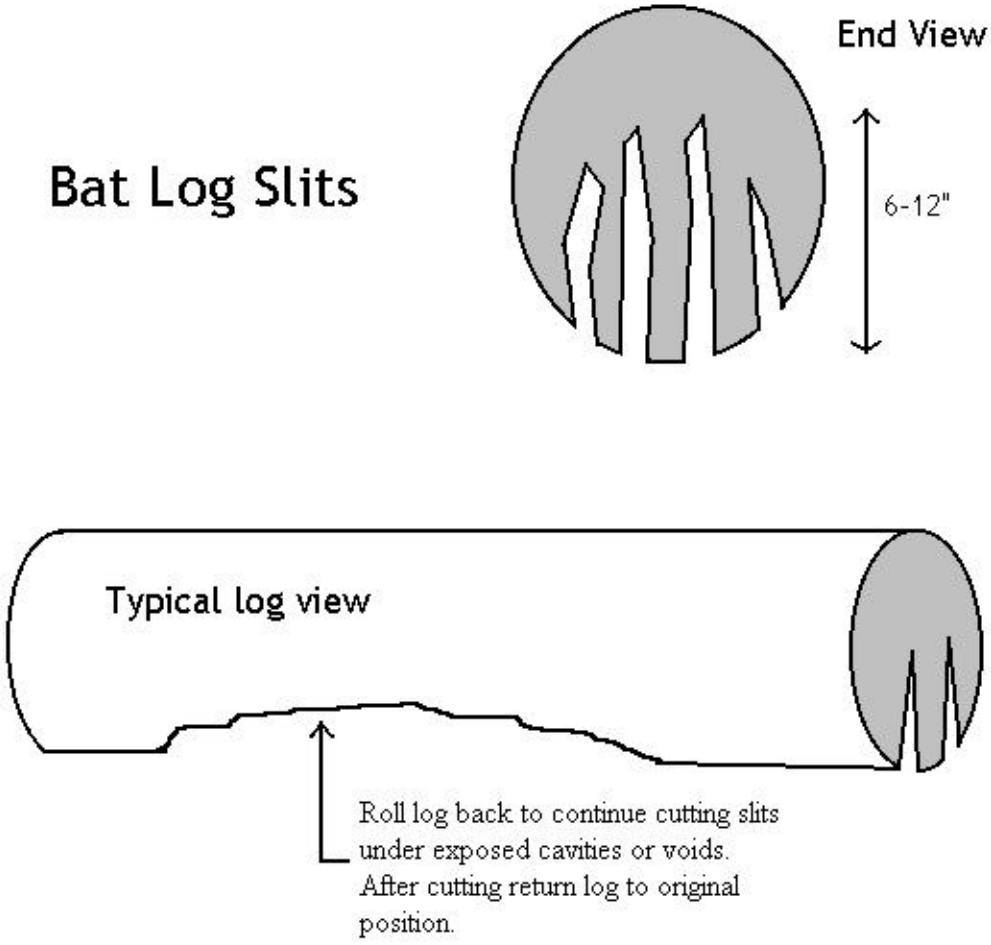
Source: Timothy Kent Brown, "Wildlife Tree Techniques"



Bat Flanges

Bat Flanges can be cut into recent to lightly decayed snags to provide shelter for local bat populations. Use a chainsaw to cut parallel to the face up the tree, cutting up and slightly in. Length of cut is about 12 to 15 inches. Make individual flanges about 6 to 10 inches wide. Bat Flanges should be placed at least 15 feet up the tree.

Source: Timothy Kent Brown, "Wildlife Tree Techniques"



Bat Log Slits

Recently down trees to moderately decayed logs can be used to create habitat for local bats. The log should be rolled over to begin the operation. If the log is too big to roll over, a manageable length can be cut out, then replaced once all the cutting is completed.

Use a chainsaw to make 6 to 12 inch cuts up to six feet long. Use the saw to carve into the log some if the bat slits appear to be inaccessible once the log is rolled back over.

Source: Timothy Kent Brown, "Wildlife Tree Techniques"

“FRILLING” UPRIGHT WOODY INVASIVE SPECIES

Many of the upright woody invasive species present in the park produce additional stems when cut down or girdled. Bark on some of these trees is also often too thick for most water soluble herbicides to penetrate. In this situation, it is necessary to provide a direct pathway for herbicide entry into the plant's vascular tissue. Do this by making a series of downward cuts through the bark, leaving the chip connected to the tree (frilling cuts overlay, and spaced-cut injection does not overlap). Make cuts around the entire circumference of the tree trunk with an axe or hatchet. Immediately apply the selected herbicide into the cuts. Avoid application during heavy upward sap flow in the spring, when sap flowing out of the wound will prevent good absorption. Apply herbicides registered for this use pattern undiluted or in dilution ratios of one-half to one-quarter strength.

Source: http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/eb1551/1b1551.html

Make a series of downwards cuts, leaving the chip, and immediately apply herbicide into cuts.